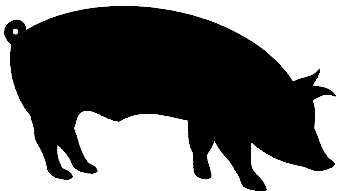




Feeding Water-Damaged Feeds



Wet feeds may produce mold spores, some of which are toxic to certain livestock. If you must feed wet or flood-damaged feed, proceed with caution. Watch animals carefully for signs of illness. Mixed feeds, grains and roughages which have heated or spoiled will have little nutritive value for livestock, depending on the extent of the the damage.

- Do not feed heated, badly molded or sour feeds, or moldy legume hays (such as alfalfa or clover) to any livestock.
- Spread wet feeds out to dry as soon as possible. Dried feeds can be fed in limited amounts to beef cattle and young dairy stock.
- Use extreme caution when feeding moldy protein concentrates.
- Mix moldy feed with 90% to 95% sound feeds at first. Watch cattle carefully.
 - Beef cattle on full feed may go off feed.
 - Milk production in dairy cattle may be lowered.
 - Some animals may develop respiratory or nervous disorders from inhaling mold spores.
- Do not feed moldy feed to horses, sheep, swine or pregnant cattle; the animals may die.
- Some diseases are spread by water.
 - Any flooded feed could be contaminated, even when dried.
 - Watch animals for signs of nervousness, listlessness, going off feed, and general unthriftiness.
 - Contact a veterinarian if you observe any of these symptoms.

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Extension Agents (developed
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